# THE CONTINENTAL JOURNAL, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1776. [NUMB. XII.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.


*Extract of a Letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated July 3, 1776.* see p. 979, 982.

"ON Tuesday the 4th ult. the British fleet consisting of ten ships of war and thirty transports, appeared off our bar. So formidable an armament would have alarmed us had we not been conscious of the justice of our cause, but trusting that the Almighty would support and protect us in this glorious struggle for liberty, the most righteous of all contests, we were resolved to make the most vigorous opposition in our power.—We had information two days before that they were in at Bull's, so that their arrival was not altogether unexpected.—As we were ignorant of the mode of attack intended by the enemy, General Armstrong ordered some breastworks to be thrown up at such places as he thought they would most probably attempt to land, little thinking they would send their whole force against Sullivan's island fort. So great a number of vessels, as you may suppose, could not get over the bar immediately, nor did they until Sunday the 9th, on which day Generals Lee and Howe arrived here. Lee immediately saw the defenceless state our town was in, and the impossibility of keeping it if attacked in such a situation, he accordingly next day drew up all the men in town, in number about one thousand, told them the absolute necessity of some breast works being thrown up round the town, pulling down the houses and wharves, &c. The people expressed the greatest alacrity in doing it immediately, OLD and YOUNG, HIGH and LOW, RICH and POOR, WHITE and BLACK, ONE WITH ANOTHER, set about the work, and for several days were constantly employed in making such preparations for a defence of the town as was thought necessary, the enemy all the while laying within twelve miles of the town. On the tenth their last and largest vessel, the Bristol of fifty guns, came over the bar, having previously taken out all her guns and stores, and that night a very smart gale of wind came on, which lasted two days, and drove off the vessel that had her stores on board, who never could beat up again till Tuesday the 23th, when she and the Experiment, another fifty gun ship, appeared off the bar, and both came over the next day. During this interval the enemy landed their troops, in number about two thousand effective men, on Long-Island, which is at the back of Sullivan's, with intent, we supposed, either to attack us in front and rear at the same time, which certainly was a very good plan if they could have effected it, or to land on the main, get possession of Handrill'd point, and by that means cut off the retreat from Sullivan's. If they silenced the fort; and on Friday last, the 28th, they convinced us that the former was their scheme, for at three quarters of an hour after ten o'clock in the morning, their bomb-ketch began to play on the fort at Sullivan's to divert their attention while the ships advanced to make their attack, and at half past eleven o'clock the following ships were all engag'd, the Bristol of 50 guns, Experiment 50, Solebay 28, Syren 28, Active 36, Acteon 36, and Sphynx 30—the Sphynx had her bowsprit shot away the first shot that was fired at her, which sent her out of the line, the Acteon was drove ashore by another shot as it is said, but that is of no consequence, for she could not be got off, and the next morning the enemy set her on fire, leaving almost all her stores on board, some of which however we have got, and shall get most of her guns; the ketch was totally disabled after discharging about 20 shells, by one bursting which split the bed of the mortar.—The five first vessels continued a very heavy cannonade, one of the most fierce ever known, without ten minutes intermission in the whole, in which by the most moderate calculation they could not have fired less than twelve thousand times, till nine o'clock at night, when they ceased, lying the whole time within four hundred yards of the fort, and about three o'clock next morning they very quietly retired to their former station. The Bristol has lost her mizen mast, and her main mast is also much disabled.

"Monday morning, five sailors, who deserted from the Bristol, gave us the following intelligence, viz. the Commodore was wounded in the breech, Captain of the Bristol his arm shot off, forty-four men killed and thirty wounded; Experiment, Captain and fifty seven killed, and thirty wounded; Solebay three or four killed; they can say nothing as to the killed and wounded of the other vessels. The Captain of the Bristol sailed for England on Sunday, to carry them the good news, I suppose. Our whole loss at the fort was ten killed, three of whom by their own imprudence, and twenty two wounded. The fort is as good as ever it was. The conduct of Col. Moultrie, his officers and men, merits the highest applause, and reflects the greatest honour on them. Lee was present almost the whole five, and declares both officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity; they behaved as well as ever men did, as well as ever men could do. Unfortunately for us, nearly all the ammunition at the fort was expended by three o'clock, and it was sometime before they could even get a small supply; if we had had double the quantity there, in all human probability, neither of those fifty gun ships would have got off; as it is, the Experiment has three or four ports knocked into one, and is otherwise terribly shattered. It is astonishing, and almost incredible to think, that a palmeto log fort with twelves guns (those were all they could bring to bear on the vessels) and three hundred men, should make such havock with so formidable a fleet of *British* vessels. At the time of attacking the fort, their troops endeavoured to land on the island, and were twice repulsed by Thompson's rangers, about three hundred men. Be assured the foregoing account, is true in every particular. There are many other circumstances of the spirit and bravery of individuals, which would appear still more incredible for young soldiers, that I have not time to relate. I expect in about ten days we shall have another brush with them, and doubt not but through the divine favour we shall be equally successful." &

*Extract of another Letter of the same date, from an officer of distinction.*

"I have only a moment to inform you that the enemy, on the 28th of June, drew up, with nine of their squadron, before one of our forts upon Sullivan's Island; the ships I mean were the Bristol of fifty guns, the Experiment of fifty, the Solebay, the Active, the Syren, and Acteon of 28 guns each, the Sphynx of twenty six, and the Thunder, a bomb-ketch mounting six guns. They began the action with bombarding for some time, and then, commenced a most furious cannonade, which was incessant for at least eleven hours. Violent as this was our fort sustained very little damage from it, but we had ten men killed and twenty two wounded. This injury, however, cost them very dear, as the inclosed copy* of one of the returns, brought by an intelligent deserter, will particularly inform you. They were handled so roughly that they drew off with a precipitation plainly demonstrating that dispatch was necessary, for they slipt their cables, and the Acteon happening to get aground, they set her on fire without endeavouring to save any thing on board of her, which, with some risk, they certainly might and ought to have done. They had landed upon Long-Island (directly in the rear of Sullivan's, and divided from it only by a small creek) fifteen hundred men. With these they were to have attacked the fort in reverse, but as we suspected their intention, we had posted a body of men to prevent it, who repulsed them twice, and rendered this scheme abortive. General Lee visited the fort in the heighth of the cannonade. He went to it through a shower of shot with that firmness and composure for which he is remarkable. It is with pleasure I add that every part of his conduct demonstrates his ability as an officer, and his attachment to the cause of America. Col. Moultrie a native of this country, who commanded in this action, deserves, and has obtained the highest applause. His country must feel itself under great obligation to him; he was nobly seconded by the officers and men under his command, who displayed a firmness, in a very alarming situation uncommon in new raised troops, and executed every order with alacrity and resolution."

| | Killed. | Wounded. |
|---|---|---|
| * *The Bristol of 50 guns, on board of which was the Commodore, had his Captain's arm shot off, had* | 44 | 30 |
| *The Experiment of 50 guns (Capt. killed)* | 38 | 30 |
| *The Solebay of 28 guns,* | 3 | 4 |
| *The Active of 28 guns, (First Lieutenant killed)* | 1 | 1 |

Officers and privates killed amounting to 105 and 65.

The other ships in the action were—The Syren of twenty eight guns, commanded by Capt. Furnear, little damaged.—The Acteon of 28 guns, Capt. Atkens, blew up—The Sphynx of 20 guns, lost her bowsprit—The Friendship of 26 ditto, little damaged—The Thunder bomb of 6 ditto, altogether disabled, her beds being totally gone, and the vessel shaken so as not to be repaired without going into dock—All the masts of the Commodore so disabled that they must be obliged to be taken out, and the people say, there was a talk of his fitting his masts and going to Antigua. (1) &

WILLIAMSBURG, July 19.

From Hampton we learn, that advice was brought there from the Eastern shore of a tender, mounting two carriage and twelve swivel guns, being drove ashore in a squall of wind, five or six days ago, with eighteen pirates on board, among them Mr. James Parker, late of Norfolk, merchant; who immediately surrendered themselves to a party of our troops, and begged for quarters. A boat from another tender, her consort, attempted to cut her out from the creek where she was secured; but our people, perceiving their design, lay in ambush for them, and, when nigh enough, rushed into the water and fired upon them, killing five of the crew, it was supposed, as three were seen to fall overboard, and two to drop down in the boat, upon which the pirates tacked about, and rowed, faster than they came to their tender.

Benjamin Woodward, against whom an information was lodged for attempting to counterfeit the paper currency of the American states, was brought to town last Wednesday, with four other persons, suspected to be accomplices, and lodged in the pulic jail. They were taken at Pittstylvania county, with types and other implements to carry on their wicked and destructive schemes.

Of the vast number of shells which were thrown against Fort Sullivan, near Charlestown, but two fell into it, and only one did any execution. (1) The express that brot General Lee's letters, and who may be depended upon, assures us, that the following is an exact list of the loss we sustained by that shell, viz. three ducks, one goose, and a turkey, killed; and one goose so wounded that the cook dispaired of its life, and therefore cut off his head.

The following is a particular account of the attack and rout of Lord Dunmore, with his piratical crew, from Gwyn's island. see pa. 981, under Virginia.

We got to the island on Monday the eighth, and next morning, at eight o'clock, began a furious attack upon the enemy's shipping, camp, and fortifications, from two batteries, one of five six and nine pounders, the other mounting two eighteen pounders. What forces the enemy had were encamped on a point of the island, nearly opposite to our five gun battery, covered by a battery of four embrasures, and a breastwork of considerable extent. Besides this, they had two other batteries, and a stockade fort, higher up the haven, where troops were stationed to prevent our landing. In the haven were three tenders, one a sloop (the lady Charlotte) mounting six carriage guns, a schooner of two carriage guns, six swivels, and a cohorn, and a pilot boat, badly armed; who had orders from Capt. Hammond, of the Roebuck, to prevent our boats passing over to the island, and to annoy the rebels by every means in their power.

Gen. Lewis announced his orders for attacking the enemy, by putting a match to the first gun, an eighteen pounder, himself; and the Dunmore being then nearest to us, at the distance of only four or five hundred yards, the shot passed through her hull, and did considerable damage. Our five gun battery likewise began playing on the fleet, the enemy's camp and works; and the fire soon became so hot that the Dunmore was obliged to cut her cables and haul off, after receiving ten shot, some of which raked her fore and aft. The Otter lay next to her, and it was expected would have taken her birth, but the first we gave her took place, imposed between wind and water, as she immediately slipped her cable likewise, and hauled out on a careen, without firing a gun. By this time all the fleet, any way near shore, began to slip their cables, in the utmost confusion; and had the wind set in with a flood tide, we must have taken great numbers of them. Our eighteen pounders did great execution from the upper battery, which raked the whole fleet; and Capt. Denny, who commanded the other battery soon silenced the enemy at the point, knocking down several tents, which put their camp into great confusion. At half after nine the firing ceased, which was renewed again at twelve, with double vigor, from both batteries; and nothing prevented our pushing to the island during the cannonade, but the want of vessels.

The Gen. being determined to cross next day, gave orders for all the small craft to be collected together from the neighbouring creek that night, and two brass field-pieces, six pounders, to be carried to a place called Lower Windmill Point, to attack the tender that lay there, and facilitate our crossing. Accordingly, in the morning, Capt. Harrison, who had the direction of those field-pieces, began playing upon the tenders, which he galled so much, that the schooner ran up a small creek which made into the island, where the crew abandoned her, and the sloop got aground in reach of our cannon; upon which the General ordered Capt. Smith, of seventh regiment, with his company, to man the canoes and board her, which was done with alacrity. However, before our men came up with her, the crew got into their boat and pushed for the island; but Capt. Smith, very prudently passing the tender, pursued them so close, that, before they could reach the shore, he exchanged a few

For the Remainder turn to the last Page. 990

q see indexes, under Men of War. x see list of Gweaan ces, pa. 971. v see indexes, under Troops British. ) see index, under Army of the United States & see index, under South Carolina, transactions there. & see index under Lee General; but afterwards he behaved ill at Monmouth in 1778, for which he was suspended a year, pity! (1) see page 979, 982. (a) see the last note but one, last see pa. 1065 the mar gin al note, about Lee!

NEW-YORK, *August* 5.

The 27th Day of August Instant, is to be kept throughout this state as a Day of *Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer* to Almighty God, for the imploring his Divine Assistance in the organization and establishment of a Form of Government for the Security and Perpetuation of the civil and religious Rights and Liberties of Mankind; and to supplicate his further Protection in the War which now rages throughout America.

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug.* 1.

Last night arrived an account of the capture of the brig Richmond, by the sloop Congress (fitted out of this place) she was bound from London and Nevis for Halifax and had on board the following articles, viz. 3078 joes, 632 guineas 25 moidores, 41 hogsheads of rum, 6 hogsheads 5 tierces, and 5 barrels sugar, one hogshead lost sugar, 24 hogsheads prize melasses, 3 cases drugs, and a trunk of Irish linen. The brig is safely arrived at Egg Harbour, the gold they had in the water cask. The cash and several London passengers are on board the privateer, who was left in chace of a three decker. They took several London letters directed for people in New York, also some news-papers, one of them the 23 of April, which is the only one we have not seen before; it contains very little except advices from Jamaica, by which they seem alarmed at the arrival of the French troops at Hispaniola, and that some of the merchants had unbad their orders for goods, expecting a visit from them. That seven ships, one of them the Hancock and Adams with wheat, had arrived at Lisbon, from Philadelphia, and that two Tobacco and one wheat loaded ships were arrived in France.

"Mr. Gibb's ship, Capt. Robinson, is below, from Marseilles, with 2100 arms, 37 tons of lead, 15 tons of powder, shots, &c. I have just seen the supercargo, who tells me, they are 7 weeks out; that he could not procure a news paper, altho' he offered a guinea for one; but saw one as late as the 15th of May. He says, the first embarkation of troops sailed with Lord How, about the 12th of May; that the second detachment of foreigners had not left Holland and that it was reported that they had refused sailing till a carteel was established; that France had two formidable fleets at sea, who were to join off St. Vincent; that the Duke De Charters was to command the whole, and was cruizing off that Cape, where he had retaken an American vessel from an English man of war; that the carpenters in the French ship yards were kept close at work Sunday and holidays not excepted; that all the naval and military stores were engaged for the King's use; that all the seamen were ordered immediately to be registred and every thing bear the appearance of war; the Spaniards had marched a large body of troops to the environs of Portugal; that the English parliament was prorogued and the Irish dissolved, and that a ship and brig from New-York were arrived at Marseilles."

Tuesday last arrived Capt. M'Kay from St. Christophers, with a cargo of Rum, Sugar, Fruit, &c. having met with none of the British Cruizers in the voyage, till he made Block Island, on his homeward bound passage when he was chased by two frigates, but being near the shore, soon got out of their reach.—The Inhabitants of St. Kitts he says, continue warmly attached to our cause, and that their reigning toasts are *Washington, Lee, and INDEPENDENCY to AMERICA.*

We have now in and near this city, a larger army perhaps, than ever was in one place in America before.

At Philadelphia it is reported, that we have taken a ship from Lord Dunmore, laden with linnen, said to be worth 20,000l.

Saturday last an heavy cannonade was heard, supposed to be an Engagement between our Gondolas and the Men of War that lately went up the North River; and we have been favoured with the following Particulars by a gentleman who was an eye witness to the attack.

At about a Quarter after one the Gondolas came up with the shipping, and the Lady Washington being the foremost, fired a Shot which hulled the Rose, who was then under way, and obliged her to come to an anchor. The Phœnix and Rose then began a very heavy fire which lasted for an Hour and twenty Minutes and was as smartly returned. Four Shot were seen to strike the Shipping but the Smoke encreasing very soon prevented us from saying with certainty, what farther execution was done. During the Action we had one man killed, one had his leg shot off and another badly wounded; there were 6 or 8 more slightly wounded. The Spitfire received 13 shot in her hull. The Lady Washington unfortunately split her gun, and one other of the Gondolas received considerable damage which occasioned them to retire until they could refit. The Spitfire (from the Lady Washington, who had got out of the line of Battle when she first fired, and in consequence of Orders fallen back) was the foremost during the Engagement. The Distance was about Half a mile.

*August* 8. Yesterday came in two deserters from the fleet by whom we are informed, that Lord How is preparing for an attack, their field-pieces were put on board a vessel, and it was supposed that the forces would land on Long Island, while the shipping attack the city.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Aug. 3.

"Capt. Fowler in a sloop belonging to your city, is arrived at Egg Harbour with 4000l. worth of indigo, in 12 or 13 days from Charlestown; she passed the fleet in a thunder storm.—By him we learn, that two deserters from the fleet confirm the account which Gen. Lee received from the five deserters, already published here, and further add, That the brig that had the Capt. of the Commodore on board for London, had returned off Spence's inlet; the said Capt. soon died after he got on board, and was buried on Long Island the 3d of July: That the men began to grow sickly, and they are dissatisfied with Gen. Clinton's conduct; they suspect he keeps a private correspondence with Gen. Lee: That there were some talk of his being under an arrest: That the last rumour among them was, of their embarkation for Long Island in New-York government. The Commodore's ship is much shattered, it will take them some time to refit. The 4th of July he hoisted his pendant on board the Experiment. One shot from the Fort took off three midshipmen's heads, who happened to stand in a range, one of whom is a Nobleman's son.

"A few days before Capt. Fowler sailed, the whole fleet was in mourning, supposed for the death of Sir Peter Parker, who was wounded, and lost part of his breeches in the late engagement. Capt. Fowler thinks the two large ships will not be able to go over the Bar, so as to get out." *See under, under South Carolina.*

WATERTOWN, August 12.

*By the last Saturday's Crown Point Post we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated Ticonderoga, August* 3 1776.

"Col. Beedle and Major Butterfield (for their bad conduct) are cashier'd, and rendered incapable of wearing a Commission in the army of the United States; Capt. Wentworth is cashier'd for Disobedience of Orders.—We came from Crown Point the 17th of July, left one Regiment there; three Brigades are encamp'd on a Hill Southeast from Ticonderoga Fort, called Mount Independence, where we are raising some Batteries to great advantage; one brigade is encamped on the Hill near the old French Lines, where they have fortified very strong. We have now on the Lake two Schooners, which mount 12 Guns each, two Sloops, and five Gundoloes, the Cundaloes mount 4 Guns each; and five Gundaloes are almost finished. I hope we shall be able to give our Enemies a warm Reception if they should dare to come." *See under, under Canada.*

BOSTON August 15.

We hear that, on Wednesday last was sent into Portsmouth by the privateer Hancock of Philadelphia, the Reward, of 600 Tons, a large ship (formerly a 20 gun ship) now mounting 14 guns, bound from Tortola for London, having on board 750 hhds of sugar, 200 hhds of rum, 5000 weight Cotton, and a number pieces of cannon We hear she was taken by the following Stratagem, viz. Just before dusk the evening the Hancock came across her, the Captain of the prize taking the Hancock to be one the Tyrant's spitfirers, very much rejoiced to fall in with her, and doubtless vice versa, when the Hancock at night threw out a light for a pilot. At day light the next morning, the vessels being near together, the Captain of the ship invited the Captain of the Hancock to come on board and take a breakfast; who replied, his hands were so few and sick, that he had not enough to man his boat and work the vessel, and in his turn, invited the Captain of the ship to come on board him, which he readily complied with, by ordering his boat out, when he and about a dozen of his hands went on board the Hancock and were taken as good care of as men in such circumstances could be. The Hancock then sent an equal number of her own hands on board the ship, when alas! she fell into the hands of the United States of America.—The letters by her inform us, that every sort of provision was very high, flour, (scarce a barrel to be had, at any price; butter at 6l. 12s. currency per firkin.—All wishing the dispute settled with America, and in great expectation that matters would be accommodated by the discretionary powers of Lord Howe. This ship was taken in lat. 28 N. lon. 62. The prize-master, Mr. Barton, informs us that the Hancock had taken a Brigantine from the West Indies just before this Ship, and sent her to Egg Harbour, and in chase of a Ship, supposed to be a Jamaica man and almost within gun shot, when he left her.

By a person from Charlestown, No. Four, we hear that the Report there was, that a great Number of Boats full of Troops had been seen in the Lakes, so its very likely we shall soon hear of some Business from that Quarter. *See index, under Canada.*

*The Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York have* unanimously resolved, *That all quitrents formerly due and payable to the king of Great Britain, are now due and owing unto said Convention, or such future government as may be hereafter established in said State.*

*The Committee Chamber of the aforesaid State, have Resolved, That no Lambs be killed and exposed to Sale in any Market of that City and County.*

*Last Sunday was sent in here by the Brigt Enterprize, and Sloop Rover, two Letter Marques, bound from New-York to St. Eustatia, a ship from Grenada, bound to London, laden with sugar, rum, cotton &c. &c.*

*Since our last the Tyrannicide Privateer, Capt. Fisk, belonging to, and in the service of this State, sent into Salem the Brigt. St. John, with a cargo of* 120 *Hhds. Molasses* 81 *casks Rum,* 52 *casks Coffee,* 14 *Hhds. Sugar and* 8 *casks Cocoa.—And into Dartmouth, the Schooner Three Brothers, Capt. Smith, from Dominica for Nova-Scotia, with a cargo of* 50 *Hhds. Rum,* 86 *casks Molasses,* 40 *barrels Flour,* 12 *barrels Pork and* £420 *Lawful Money in cash.*

Letters from New-York mention, That 1000 Hessian Troops had join'd General Howe, and the rest of the division were left off the banks of Newfoundland; that there was a junction of the Generals Clinton, Cornwallis and Lord Dunmore, with their troops at Statten Island; so that it was expected some great event would soon take place.

We also learn, that 11,000 men from Virginia and the Carolinas, were gone into the Cherokee Nation to lay waste that Country.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the 14th of August 1765, the Sons of Liberty, with a Number of their friends, met at Liberty-Hall and erected a Pole on the Stump of Liberty Tree, (the Body of which was cut down by our Savage Enemies the last Winter)—— where they hoisted the Red Flag or Flag of Defiance. At twelve o'Clock a Number of patriotic Toasts were drank, which came too late for this Day's Paper.

A select Number likewise met at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street where Flags were also displayed, and at one o'Clock a Company of the Train was paraded in King Street, with two Field Pieces, which were discharged thirteen Times; after which a Number of patriotic Toasts were drank and three Cheers given.

*Extract of a Letter from New York, dated August 4th.*

"Friday the 2d instant, the ships that passed up North-River were from 11 o'clock to one, engaged by six of our Row-Gallies, who sustained the fire of the Phœnix of 44 guns, and the Rose of 20 guns, for two hours, their broadsides poured in as fast as they could discharge them; finally, for want of either a proper tide, or prudence, Col. Tupper who commanded the Gallies, threw out a signal for the Gallies to retire. The Lady Washington is returned to the City; she alone commenced the attack against both the ships, who were previously prepared, and had got springs on their cables; and sustained for more than a quarter of an hour the fire of both those ships; she received 23 shot in her hull, and one of her two & thirty pounders cracked for a considerable length; they have however handled the ships very roughly. Col. Tupper writes the General, that a great many splinters and pieces of the ships fell after the Action passed by the Gallies, who are preparing for a second attack.—Last night four ships chan'd and boom'd, with a number of amazing large Chesaux de Frise were sunk close by the Fort, under the command of General MIFFLIN, which Fort mounts 30 pieces of heavy Cannon; we are thoroughly sargued that they never will be able to join the British fleet, nor assistance from the fleet be afforded to them; so that we see them down as our own. The British Army still remain at Staten-Island, and the fleet at the Narrows.—Last Thursday forty-sail of Ships arrived to the British fleet, and Yesterday 20 more, and 40 more were in sight, supposed to be foreign troops.—This day we have a report circulating that the foreign troops refuse fighting, unless a Cartel for the exchange of Prisoners is previously settled. Mr. Tracy who went with the flag to Lord Howe was treated with great politeness; by all accounts his lordship is as good a man for the errand on which he is sent, as the British nation could possibly fix upon; he is a gentleman of very great abilities, master of chicanery and deception, and believes it is in his power either by persuasion or threats, to bring about a reconciliation, the event of things will prove how grossly he is mistaken. I congratulate you on the Capture made by one of the armed vessels in the service of the UNITED AMERICAN STATES, on board of which I understand is that infamous villain *Ben. Davis*; I hope you will Hang him. In the late engagement between the Gallies and the enemy's ships, there was on board the Gallies 3 killed, 2 mortally wounded, and 24 others slightly wounded (what loss the enemy sustained we are not yet able to ascertain. We expect as the enemy have received a considerable reinforcement, that they will soon make an attack—From the amazing spirit of the army, which from the best information I can get, amounts at least to 40,000 men, we shall give them such a reception, as will oblige them in spight of their prejudice to the contrary, to acknowledge the Americans to be the bravest people they ever contended with."

'Tis reported the Troops at Staten Island are very sickly.

According to the Assize of Bread as stated by the Selectmen the 24th of July last—a 2/6 white loaf must weigh 1lb. 7 oz. 3d.—a 2/6 white brick loaf 2lb. 4 oz. 3d.—bisquet of a copper price 3 oz. 14d.—a 4d loaf brown bread, ½ wheat and ½ rye meal 2lb. 4oz.—4d. loaf not above ½ indian 3lb.

HINGHAM, *Aug.* 4*th*, 1776. Last night died, of a long lingering sickness, the virtuous consort of Jacob Cushing, of this Town, Esq; and the only sister of the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY, of *Boston*. It would be needless to give her character, as it may easily be collected out of the multiplicity of characters, which are to be seen the public news-papers, none of which can exceed her true worth.

MARBLEHEAD, *Aug.* 13. Last Thursday afternoon departed this life, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Susannah Jayne, consort of Mr. Peter Jayne; she was a dutiful child, an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend. The God of nature had endued her with an excellent disposition, the most free from human defects; which being improv'd by grace, religion in her wore its charms. Her words and actions were full of benevolence, and she beautifully exemplified the properties of that charity which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things. She was humble in prosperity and patient in adversity; ready to forgive and forget injuries; and most candid and favourable in construing the conduct of those whose characters were aspersed. When her dissolution drew on, with the calmest and composure of a christian, she committed her spirit into the hands of God, that gave it; relying entirely on the merits of her dear redeemer; acknowledging with her dying lips that she was an unprofitable servant.

"Be hush'd, my griefs; 'tis his Almighty will,
"That rules the storms, and bids you all be still."

*Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,*
Thirteen Whites. Two Blacks.


RAN-away from the Subscriber the 13th Instant, a Negro Man, named *Constant*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age: He had on when he went away, a Tow-cloath Shirt and long Trowsers, a Pair of old Shoes and plated Buckels: He carried with him a blue Broad Cloath Coat with red Cuffs and Cape and Brass Buttons, and the Button-holes work'd with red, and dark brown Cloath Jacket and Breeches, a red Cloath Jacket, a light colour'd Sirtout, a white Shirt, a pair large Silver Shoe Buckles mark'd C. I & a Violin. Whoever will take up said Negro, and convey him to his Master in Boston, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neccessary Charges paid, by me the Subscriber,

JAMES IVERS.

All Masters of Vessels and others are caution'd against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Boston, August 15. 1776.

TO BE LET,

A Genteel Parlour and Chamber furnished, pleasantly situated near the Common. Inquire of the printer.

RIGHT good Pasturing for Horses to be had at Governour's Island, so called. Inquire of the printer.


(1) See the Margin, pa. 983. (2) See Rights, pa. 108, 1228. & See index, under Troops British, & Men of War & Army of the united Colonies, & Naval affairs. × See index, under Naval affairs. & See index, under Troops British. ‖ See index, under Men of War. (3) See index, under Washington. (2) See index, under Lee. (4) See declaration, pa. 971. ‖ See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (5) See pa. 976. & See index, under New York. (6) See page, 979, 982. (7) See pa. 984. (8) See index, under Naval Affairs. (9) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (10) See pa. 979. (11) See index, under Militia act, vol. I. (12) See pa. 953. (13) They got down afterwards. (14) See index, under Liberty Tree, vol. I. (a) pa. 982.

(See Marginal Note below.) it rapidly increased at Boston: so that there is greater danger from that, than from the enemy, see index under extortion, &c. & marginal note, pa. 1058. 989 (a) see the association, pa. 606.

## HALIFAX, June 25.

Last Wednesday morning between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, broke out of the Goal in this Town, Twelve prisoners that were confined there.

Thursday sailed the Ship Three Friends, Capt. White, for London. (2)

Friday arived several Transports from Nantasket Road, near Boston, having on board a number of *Frazier's Highlanders*, about 1000 of whom had arrived there some time since.

By the above Vessels we are informed, That some days before they left Nantasket, the Rebels began some works and erected a battery opposite where the Renown, Commodore Banks lay—The day before they sailed the enemy opened the said battery and began to fire upon the Renown, and threw several shell.—The day they sail'd they observed the enemy carrying a number of cannon toward Point Alderton, it was supposed, to erect a battery there, to stop the shipping going out; upon which commodore Banks tho't it advisable to leave Nantasket Road immediately; with the transports there, which he did, after having destroyed the Light House. (3)

Same Evening arrived the armed Brig Hope, Capt. Dawson, from Nantasket Road,—with Capt. Dawson, came passenger one Mr. Prout, regulator of the fishery at Boston, (while the fleet and army were there) who made his escape from Boston, June 12th, (in a fishing boat, and got on board the Hope) after being condemned to be imprisoned and his Estate confiscated to the use of the inhabitants of Boston who have suffered in the present contest since the commencement of the Port Bill. (4)

He informs, that Messr. Brush, Jackson, Whitworth, Perry, and several others, who had distinguished themselves by signing the address to Gov. Hutchinson, the Association, &c. &c. had been taken up, tried, and condemned to be imprisoned, their Estates confiscated to the aforesaid use, and that they were in Goal, (the two former hand cuffed and in Irons)——That before he came away they saw about 150 men of *Frazier's Highlanders* (who had been taken in a Transport sometime before) march thro' Boston,——That Castle William, and Fort Hill are strongly fortified,——That a chain of forts, batteries, and other fortifications, had been erected along the New England coast, strongly garrisoned. (5)——That Gen. Washington, with a large army under his command, was encampt near New York, which is now the Rebel Head quarters, That Gen. Ward had the command of a large number of men stationed in and near Boston,—That Gen. Lee had the command of some thousands in arms in the southern colonies, and that a large reinforcement had marched for Canada. *see index, under Canada*

Sunday arrived the Renown Man of War, of 50 guns, Capt. Banks, and a number of Transports from Nantasket Road. (3)

We hear, that 7 of the prisoners, that broke Goal Wednesday last, are retaken at Windsor.

Sunday last arrived off this Harbour, Vice Admiral Lord Vis. Howe, in his Majesty's Ship Eagle, but proceeded to sea again the same evening. *see pa. 978, &c*

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Mr. GILL,

*Please to Insert the following in your next.*

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

I Addressed you last week upon a subject of high concernment to you, and I have the pleasure of believing that my intention was not altogether unanswered—It is under this belief I now ask your attention to a matter almost too delicate to be touched upon without giving personal offence, an evil I would anxiously avoid in every political disquisition; I cannot however forbear asking the following QUESTIONS.—— (15)

DO we not grasp at too many offices for our friends?—There are men among us, whose persons I highly value—they have stood the deck in a furious political tempest and have piloted us, I trust, almost into the haven of INDEPENDENCE and PEACE! If there are any advantages in public life, they deserve, and long may they enjoy them—but do not let us pay them a premium inconsistent with our common safety? Do not let us run into the very evils we have complained of? and give to one man every place we have to bestow, and call him to so many duties as no strength of body or mind are competent to fulfill. May I not ask whether our parsimony is not the radical cause of this evil among us? Do we not heap a multiplicity of posts upon one man (incompatible in their nature and from their multiplicity impossible to be duly discharged) because to none of them singly, we have annexed sufficient emoluments for his support. (15)

Patiently hear me, my fellow-citizens on one or two more subjects, and I will dismiss you, as I fear you will me, "till a more convenient season." I would ask you if we are unable to put our alms-house in order once more, yet is not the work-house an object well worth your attention? In former times it supported itself, and will it not do the same now? We, I am sorry to say it, shall be at no loss for proper tenants—they are to be found in every quarter of the town—the nuisance of every neighbourhood, and a public disgrace. (17) (18)

Has the honorable the Continental Congress determined that no prisoners of war should reside in any sea-port town? If they have, is it every where complied with? or is a prisoner of war a proper key-keeper to a public goal? No. (14)

I should flatter myself all the evils I have complained of might be easily redressed, did I not see many rich men so swallowed up in their attachment to their wealth, as to lend no helping hand to a distressed community.——Did I not see many of high character for political wisdom, stand aloof—and both esteeming it more pleasurable to fault public transactions than to lend their abilities to correct the weakness and disorder of an infant state;—yet do these men call themselves the friends of their country? But in what does their friendship, in what does their patriotism appear? Shame will cover them in that day when they want honors and patronage from that state whose infancy was neglected and unfostered by them. True!

CIVIS.

(14) see pa. 985. (15) Yes. (16) see declaration, pa. 971. (17) see index, under Congress Continental. (18) pa. 959. (19) But Monopoly, & extortion, encreased continually, till begun at Cambridge, & when the Town was opened,—see top of the page

## A Word to MONOPOLIZERS.

TAKE care lest, instead of promoting your own private interest, to the hurt of your many suffering brethren, you bring both disgrace and loss upon yourselves. This, if common report may be credited, is the truth with respect to some, who, last wednesday, out-bid others at the sale of Sugar, to make a MONOPOLY of it, that, by this means, they might get oppressive gain to themselves. If they have hereby met with a righteous disappointment, and suffered in their reputation and purse, they can throw the blame no where but upon their own avaricious folly. Tis hoped, this will give some check to those methods of extorting from other, which are the occasion of unspeakable distress to multitudes, who have been reduced to straits, and even penury, in this day of darkness and perplexity. (19)

COMPASSION.

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NORTHBOROUGH July 10, 1776.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, it was voted unanimously, that THOMAS BILLINGS and his Son ASYLYNUS BILLINGS, JOHN TAYLOR, and JAMES and JOHN EAGER, be all confined to the limits of their respective farms in said Town; and that they should not pass said bounds on any occasion whatever, without leave in writing from the major part of said Committee, unless it be to attend public worship or funerals in their own Town. As we considered these Persons unfriendly to the cause for which the United Independent States of North-America are contending, and as there have lately been many private meetings of them with others in other Towns (with ill design as we have too much reason to think) they are now laid up to public view, and all persons in town and out, who are friends to their country, are desired to concur with this Committee in their endeavours to prevent all such meetings for the future: And if the above named persons are found beyond the limits aforesaid without a pass, to apprehend and return them to the Committee, or detain them in custody, until they inform said Committee thereof. And all persons are warned not to have any commercial intercourse with them, agreeable to the association of the Congress, as they would avoid being treated in the same manner.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety of Northborough.

JOHN BALL, Chairman,
ATTEST. JETHRO PEIRCE, Clerk.

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*To be SOLD, at*

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On Wednesday the 31st Instant, at the Hon.* John Hancock's *Wharff.*

THE *Prize Ship Lord Howe, about 230 Tons, with her Appurtenances. She is a fine sailing Ship, built by Mr.* Walker *of this Place about three Years since.*

*The Prize Ship George, about 230 Tons, with her Appurtenances, a fine burthensome Ship, Falmouth built, about two Years Old.*

*The Prize Brig Annabella, upwards 200 Tons, with her Appurtenances, a very swift sailing brig, and well calculated for a Privateer, she was built in Virginia about eighteen Months past.*

*Each Vessel has one suit of Sails compleat.*

*The Inventory of the above Vessels may be seen at the Sheriff's Office, in Cornhill, five Days before the Sale.*

*W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.*

Boston, August 12th, 1776

*The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, of Wednesday the twenty first Instant.*

*At the same Time and Place will be Sold, about 50 Chaldron of Scotch Coal, with a Number of other Articles.*

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## FRESH GOODS

ARE now opening at ENOCH BROWN's in Roxbury, among which are a genteel assortment of superfine Broad Cloths, with lining to match; a very beautiful assortment of Patches and Chintzes, which for colours and quality are thought equal to any ever seen in the country; Velvets and Velverets; Shalloons; Callimancoes; Durants and Tammies; India Callicos; silk moree Gowns; Marsquarades and Brilliants; a variety Stuffs; white cotton Counterpins; variety Lawns and gauze Aprons; white Laces from 6d. to 20s. per yard; a great assortment of Fans; variety Sattins; a few Lutestring and other Silks, Ribbons, &c. &c.

ALSO.—Indigo per hundred; Raisins; genuine Brandy and Malaga Wine per cask; Jamaica Spirits and Sugar per hogshead.—Said BROWN continues to pay cash for all kinds of American manufactured Cloths, as also a generous price for Pot and Pearl Ash.

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WANTED immediately, a SURGEON to serve on board the Privateer Brig RETALIATION, of 10 carriage guns, now fitting out at Beverly.—Any person who can be well recommended and inclines to enter, by applying to Capt. ELEAZER GILES on board, or any of the owners in Beverly, may meet with encouragement very inviting.

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STRAYED or STOLEN on Saturday Evening, the tenth Instant, a Sorrel Grey, or Red Roan HORSE, about ten Years Old, fifteen Hands high, natural to his Trott, black Mane and Tail, a little White on his two hind Feet near the Hoof. Whoever shall take up said Horse and Return him to the Subscriber, shall have a handsome Reward and necessary Charges paid by

August 14 h, 1776. EDWARD BLANCHARD.

*It is suspected he was taken early Sunday Morning, and rid to* Dorchester *or* Roxbury, *or perhaps further up Country.*

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## SALES by AUCTION.

On *THIS DAY*, at Eleven o'clock will be sold by public vendue, on Hancock's wharff, the remaining part of the cargo of the Lady Juliana, among which are, 63 planks of Mahogany, 1 cask Tortoiseshell, a quantity of large Jamaica hides, some ginger and pimento, and a few casks of Jamaica rum, and 3 Casks of gumguiacum.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

— — — —

*TO-MORROW*, at One o'clock, will be sold by public vendue, at the American coffee house, in king-street. The Ship Creighton, burthen about 260 tons, a strong New England built Ship, and only two years old.

*Inventory of her Stores may be seen at Store No. 1, on Tileston's Wharff, and at the time and place of sale.*

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

At the above Time and Place will also be sold by public Vendue,

The Lady *Juliana*, as she now lays at Hancock's Wharff. She is an excellent Ship, and well found. Inventory of her Stores may be seen any Time after To-Morrow, by applying to, *Joseph* RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

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## AUCTION at Bedford, in Dartmouth.

On *THURSDAY* the 22d of *August* Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Morning, will begin the Sale of the Prize Ship *Reynolds*, from *Jamaica*, now lying at *Biddeford*, in *Dartmouth*, and continued by adjournment, until the whole is sold; containing as follows, viz.

302 Hhds. of choice Sugars, 74 Puncheons of Rum; 32 Pipes, 10 half, 10 butts and 4 hogsheads of Wine; 42 bags of Pimento, 40 Planks and 11 logs of Mahogony, 16 tons of Lingum Vitæ, and 7 tons of Fustick.

Conditions of Sale—I. *That every Bidder shall advance five per Cent on every Bid, and the highest to be the Purchaser.*—II. *That every Purchaser shall pay down ten per Cent as Earnest Money, and the remainder in five Days after the Purchase, unless security is given to the Auctioneer for the Payment of the Money in Boston, in ten Days after the Sale.*—III. *If any dispute arises between two or more Bidders, the Article in dispute shall be put up again.*

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

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THE General Assembly of this State, at their late Session, impowered and directed the Treasurer thereof to borrow a Sum not exceeding *One Hundred Thousand Pounds.* Any Persons disposed to supply the same, may apply to the said Treasurer, at his Office in *Watertown.*

*Treasurer's-Office, August, 8* 1776.

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NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as were employed in carting for the Continental Army, at *Cambridge* and *Roxbury* Camps, or at *Dorchester* Hills, before the twenty-second day of *April* last; and likewise those who assisted before said date in removing the Army to *New-York*, that they bring their accounts, with their avouchers, (without which it will be in vain for them to apply) to *John Goddard*, at his Office at the house of Mr. *Eleazer Baker*, Inholder, in *Brooklyn*, in order for a settlement, where attendance will be given from *Thursday* the fifteenth Instant, to *September* the first, from ten o'clock in the morning, to six in the afternoon each day.

JOHN GODDARD, *W. M. G.*

*Brooklyn, August 6th*, 1776.

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ALL *Persons indebted to the Estate of* William Cazneau, *late of* Boston, *Merchant, deceased, are desired to make Payment to* James Cazneau, *of* Boston, *Administrator: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administrator, in Order for Settlement.*

Boston, August 14th, 1776.

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ALL *Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr.* Richard Billings, *late of* Boston, *Taylor, deceased are desired to make Payment to* Mary Billings, *Administratrix on said Estate: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administratrix, at her House near* Mill Bridge, *in Order for Settlement.* Boston, August 14th, 1776.

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ALL *Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt.* Benjamin Homer, *late of* Boston, *Mariner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Capt.* Benjamin Cobb *and Capt.* Job Prince, *Administrators on said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.* Boston, August 11th, 1776.

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(1) See indexes, under Troops British. (2) See pa. 957. (2) See pa. 984. (3) See index under men of war. (3) See page 956, 957. (4) See index under Army of the United Colonies. (4) A Lie, he had no Estate. (5) See sufferings of Boston, page 541, 596. (5) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (6) See portsd. pa. 499. (7) See index, under addresses. (8) See pa. 829. (9) A Lie. (10) They were taken, see pa. 916. (11) See index, under Forts. (12) See index, under New York. (13) See index, under South Carolina.

(10) See petitions, pa. 656, 791. (11) See resolves for a Free Trade, pa. 925. (12) See English Grievances, pa. 532, Vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Crisis, pa. 740, &c. (a) See index, under Corsica, & Paoli, Vol. 2. (b) See pa. 836. (c) See pa. 977. See pa. 987.

shot with them, and took part of them prisoners. The enemy's look outs, perceiving our men close upon the lower part of the island, cried out "the shirtmen are coming," and scampered off. The pilot boat made no resistance.

Gen. Lewis then ordered two hundred men, under Colonel M'Clanathan, to land in the island, which was performed as expeditiously as our small vessels would admit of. On our arrival, we found the enemy had evacuated the place with the greatest precipitation, and were struck with horror at the number of dead bodies, in a state of putrifaction, strewed all the way from their battery to Cherry-point, about two miles in length, without a shovel full of earth upon them; others gasping for life; and some had crawled to the water's edge who could only make known their distress by beckoning to us. By the small pox, and other malignant disorders, which have raged on board the fleet for many months past, it is clear they have lost, since their arrival at Gwyn's island, near five hundred souls. I myself counted one hundred and thirty graves, or rather holes loosely covered over with earth, close together, many of them large enough to hold a corporal's guard. One, in the middle, was nearly done up with turf, and is supposed to contain the remains of the late Lord of Gosport. Many were burnt alive in brush huts, which, in their confusion, had got on fire. In short, such a scene of misery, distress and cruelty, my eyes never beheld; for which the authors, one may reasonably conclude, never can make atonement in this world.

The enemy left behind them, in their battery, a double fortified nine pounder, great part of their baggage, with several tents and marquees, besides the three tenders with their cannon, small arms, &c. also the anchors and cables of the Dunmore, Otter and many others, to the amount, it is supposed, of twelve or fifteen hundred pounds. On their leaving the island, they burnt some valuable vessels, which had got aground. Mr. John Grymes's effects on the island have fallen into our hands, consisting of thirty-five Negroes, horses, cattle and furniture.

Major Byrd, on the approach of our canoes to the island, was huddled into a cart, in a very sick and low condition, it is said, and carried down to Cherry-point, where he embarked. The second shot the Dunmore received cut her boat's main in two, and wounded two or three others; and she had scarcely recovered from the shock when a nine pounder from the lower battery entered her quarter, and beat in a large timber, from the splinters of which Lord Dunmore got wounded in the legs, and had all his valuable china smashed about his ears. It is said his Lordship was exceedingly alarmed, and roared out, "Good God, that ever I should come to this!" We had our information from one of his people that came ashore after the engagement, who was taken by our scouts; he likewise said, that many were killed in the fleet, which had sustained some thousand pounds worth of damage. The Fowey and Roebuck were the lowest masted ships, besides which there were one hundred and odd large sail of vessels, who took their departure on Thursday afternoon, and are supposed to have gone into to Potowmack.

In this affair we lost not a man but poor Capt. Arundel, who was killed by the bursting of a mortar of his own invention, although the Gen. and all the officers were against his firing it. His zeal for the service lost him his life." See index, under Virginia.

From the PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER of July 27.

Mr. PRINTER,

I HAVE lately observed several private letters from Canada, replete with reflections on the New England troops, who have lately served in that colony, viz. that they were cowards and poltroons. I have heard this character echoed in several public companies in this city; and that the loss of Quebec and Canada was chiefly owing to them.—To which I answer, that all the acquisition made in that colony have been made by the New-England and New-York troops, who are all considered in this case as New-England troops, having continued in and held that colony through a most severe winter, and in a manner not paralleled in history since the world began; blockading the strongest city in America, defended with double their number, when their lines for that purpose were at least 16 miles in length, within which was three large rivers, including the river north of the Isle of Orleans. But still these cowards on the 6th of May, at the approach of a few ships and a reinforcement of British troops, ran away from before Quebec, together with a number of the Philadelphia and Jersey troops who had arrived there before that time; and even Capt. Warner of the Yorkers came off from the Isle of Orleans, with 100 men the next day, which is some miles below Quebec. A great piece of cowardice this—who but New Englanders could have thought of quitting Quebec under this situation? and even when the retreat was ordered by the General, after having taken the advice of a council of war for that purpose, and there not being more than two or three days provision, at most, in store, at that time, and no possibility of getting supplies but by water, which was cut off by the enemies shipping, and our retreat had been as easily cut off had the enemy done their duty; indeed had they been in actual possession of Quebec they must have been made prisoners to a man, in a very short time, for whosoever commands the river commands the country. If it had been observed that New-England troops had not fought the small-pox well, it must be granted, as they had no arms for that purpose, except barely meat and bread; it therefore slew them by dozens. (2) (4) (1)

On the whole, I think these suggestions and innuendoes are calculated for no other purpose but to create disaffection and division between the troops of one colony and another, which tends much to weaken our arms and answer the wishes and desires of our enemies. 'Tis therefore hoped that all the friends to the success of our arms will discountenance every kind of preference to, or detraction from the troops of any particular colony, as they must on the least reflection on the conduct of the New-England troops since the present war began, perceive the injustice done them in this particular. (1) (2) (3) (4)

NOVANGLIUS.

BREMER-LEBE, March 25.

From the 14th to the 16th the first brigade of the Hessian troops arrived here, under the command of Lieut. Gen. de Heister. From the 13th to the 23d there arrived here successively, 15 English transports, on board of which were embarked, on the 22d, the regiments of Trembrach, Prince Charles, and Diffurth; and on the 24th the regiments of guards. Since the 23d there arrived seven more transports. The second brigade, under the command of Major General de Minbach, is arrived here since the 20th. We expect here yet 22 transports, which, it is said, must have sailed from the Thames by this time. (6)

LONDON, April 16.

We hear from Cork, that on the 26th and 27th ult. the 24th, 34th, and 62d regiments were carried in lighters down to Cove, and embarked on board the transports at that place; and on the 31 inst. the 9th regiment which lay at Cove, and the 53d regiment from Kinsale, were also embarked under command of Lt. Col. Fraser. The 300 Germans, who arrived at Cork on the 18th inst. in the Ulrow Ann, and Elizabeth, from Hamburgh, are disembarked, and next week will go for Dublin, and the other parts of the kingdom, to be incorporated with the several regiments.

*Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 19.*

"Our court seems to have quite given up the proposed attempt of a second expedition against Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another destination, and are said to be intended to watch over our settlements in America, as the war between England and its Colonies render it necessary for all powers who have any settlements in those parts to put them in so secure a situation, that they may be in no danger of suffering from the above-mentioned disputes."

The Minerva, Capt. Gregory, from Jamaica for London, a missing ship, having sailed thence the 16th of January, is safe off Dover, all well.

A letter from on board the Carysfort, Cove off Cork, April 6, says, "This fleet are under convoy of the Carysfort and Pearl, and only want a wind to put to sea. The Greyhound man of war, Capt. Dixon, with ten ordnance store ships and transports, sailed yesterday for Boston. The desertion of the troops there upon embarkation has been very great, as well as the seamen from the different ships."

The last ship which brought some dispatches from Lord Dunmore, off Virginia, was to have brought several passengers, who wanted to leave that country on account of the troubles; but she could not get provisions for them. A party of sailors went ashore in order to procure provisions; but seven of them were killed by the provincials; the remainder escaped to the ships."

An Admiralty Court is appointed in Virginia, by authority of the Congress, and John Blair, Edmund Randolph, Esq'rs, and another gentleman are appointed judges of it. They have condemned several English vessels which have been taken by the American privateers as lawful prizes. This shews the Americans are proceeding to the establishment of a government.

It is reported that there are some private letters from America, which say, that the Americans had heard of the prohibitory act, and the hiring of foreign troops; in consequence of which the Continental Congress came to two resolutions, viz. To send no more petitions to Great Britain. And to open their ports to the ships of other nations, and invite them to partake of their trade. Men of discernment say, this last resolution is of more importance than people seem to be aware of. The Americans act with coolness and wisdom, while our counsels are all violence and ignorance. The nation in general seems absorbed in luxury and dissipation. Every venal wretch scrambling for a contract. In short, the people are enervated by an universal depravity; are unfeeling to the sufferings of their fellow-subjects, and unthinking of themselves. And hence arises that total disregard, which every man of reflection sees with sorrow, of that inevitable train of ill-consequences, from this increasing wound in the empire. (12)

But few of the German hirelings have been embarked, for want of casks for their water. Orders have been given at Amsterdam, for 3000 to be immediately sent to Stade; and it has been under consideration here, whether 100 coopers should not be sent from hence to Hamburgh, to help make the necessary quantity of those water casks.——Lack-a-day, what foreseeing mortals our blessed ministers are!

Had not the Corsicans been sold and betrayed by their priests, and some of their chiefs, there are good reasons to think, that the French would never have been able to conquer them. (a) Yet Corsica lies very near France, and the French were very near ten times the number of the Corsicans. Now what prospect of success have we before us against the Americans compared with the above case? None, not even the shadow of any; yet a great part of this infatuated nation, foolishly thinks, that the troops that are to go out, will bear down all before them. Alas! they may perhaps ravage the coasts, but will never be able to penetrate into the country; for if they are suffered to do it, it will then be to their utter destruction.

Though it may seem to be a paradox, yet there is nothing more true, than that the generality of officers are the worst judges of the policy of war. In all ages and countries, when similar expeditions to the present American war have been proposed by ignorant and tyrannical ministers, they have always been approved of and represented as very easy to make, and sure to be crowned with success by most of the military men, as they think their honour is concerned in greedily embracing every opportunity to fight, right or wrong, that they may shew their prowess, and above all get prefer'd.

They find great difficulties to get transports in Holland, to bring over the Dutch Scots troops.

THE Public are hereby Notified that a Court of Probate for the County of Suffolk, will be held, for the accommodation of the People residing in the Country Towns in said County, on Monday the twenty-fifth Instant, at Dedham, at the Public House kept by Mr. Ames.


William White

Is now opening, and to be sold at his Store on Dock-Square, (lately improved by Mr. Lewis Deblois) by Wholesale and Retail,

West-India Goods and Groceries of all Kinds.——Also English and Dutch Goods, consisting of Braziery, Cutlary, Hard Ware and Piece Goods——Would be glad to serve his late Uncle's good Customers, both in Town and Country.

N. B. A few Hogsheads of best Jamaica Sugars, now selling, where his Customers may be supplied by applying soon.

Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, *Lincoln ss.*

A Libel is filed before me against the Schooner Falmouth Packet, burthen about 40 Tons, commanded by Isaac Danks, which Vessel is said to be employed in carrying Supplies to the Fleet and Army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of *Lincoln*. And the Court erected to try and condemn all Vessels that shall be found in selling the Sea Coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of *York, Cumberland* or *Lincoln*, will be holden at the Meeting-House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the third Day of *September* 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of said Capture; of which this Notice is given pursuant to the Laws of the Colony aforesaid, that all Persons claiming Property in said Schooner, or are any Ways concerned therein, may appear and shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Schooner with her Appurtenances and Cargo, should not be decreed forfeit.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

*Strayed or stolen from* Boston, *about the* 15th July, *a black Mare, six Years old, about* 14 *Hands high, Trots and Paces; has three white Feet, and a Blaze in her Face. Mane hangs on her left Side. Whoever takes up said Mare, and will return her, shall have Four Dollars paid, by*

SAMUEL PAINE.

WANTED,

A Quantity of good POT-ASH, for which Cash will be given on the delivery. Enquire at DAVIS & FARRINGTON'S Store at South-End of Boston.

TAKEN up by STEPHEN BADCOCK of Milton, a young HORSE, supposed to be four or five years old, a red colour, with his two hind feet white, and a white star in his forehead, trotts all.

John Potame, *advertiz'd in* No. IX. (c) *of this Paper, is apprehended, and says that one* Mol Thayer *was with him when they broke open my House, and that she carried off all the Things there enumerated: She is part white and part Indian, has straight black Hair, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a lofty Look:—After they had plundered my House she went to Bunker's-Hill, from there to the Castle; and I hear she is set out for New-York with the Army. Whoever will take up the said Mol Thayer, and convey her to the Subscriber, or confine her, so as that she may be brought to Justice, shall have* FIVE DOLLARS *Reward, and necessary Charges paid, by*

Stoneham, *July* 30. EDWARD BUCKMAN.

*To be* SOLD,

AN *Excellent* SADDLE HORSE, *Trots and Paces well, is remarkably sure footed, and Sold for no fault. Enquire of the Printer.*

*To be* SOLD *or* LETT *for want of Employ,*

A *Likely, Strong* NEGRO MAN, *about twenty eight Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox. For further Particulars Enquire of the Printer.*

Boston, August 8th, 1776.

TAKEN up on the twenty eighth of July, a large dark Bay HORSE, trots and paces well, about eight years old, with a small white spot in his forehead. The owner may have him by applying to Jonathan Fessenden, in Little-Cambridge, paying the charges.

TAKEN up on the thirty-first of July, a Black HORSE, five years old trots and paces well, with a star in his forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, one side of his mane hangs to the right. The owner may have him by applying to Jonathan Fessenden, in Little Cambridge, paying the charges.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Francis Johonnot, Distiller, deceased, either on Book, Bond, or Note, are once more earnestly requested to Settle the same immediately with the Administratix, or she will be under the disagreeable Necessity of putting them in Suit.

June 1

George and Daniel Johonnot,

*Have for Sale at the Distill House of their late Father, deceased,*

CHOICE NEW-ENGLAND RUM, *where any Persons who please to favour them with their Custom may depend on being served with Fidelity and Dispatch.*

ALL *Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of* Ephraim Richards, *late of Boston, Sperma Ceti Refiner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Christian Richards, *of said Boston, Administrator on said Estate in order for Settlement.*

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the Estate of JOSHUA VOSE, late of Milton, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Major JOSEPH BADCOCK, of said Milton, Administrator to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement. Milton, July 29th, 1776.


(7) See index, under Congress Continental pa. 971. & index, under Governors Forms of Confederacy, pa. 1046 (8) See index, under Naval affairs. & See independency, (9) See substance of it, pa. 931, &